


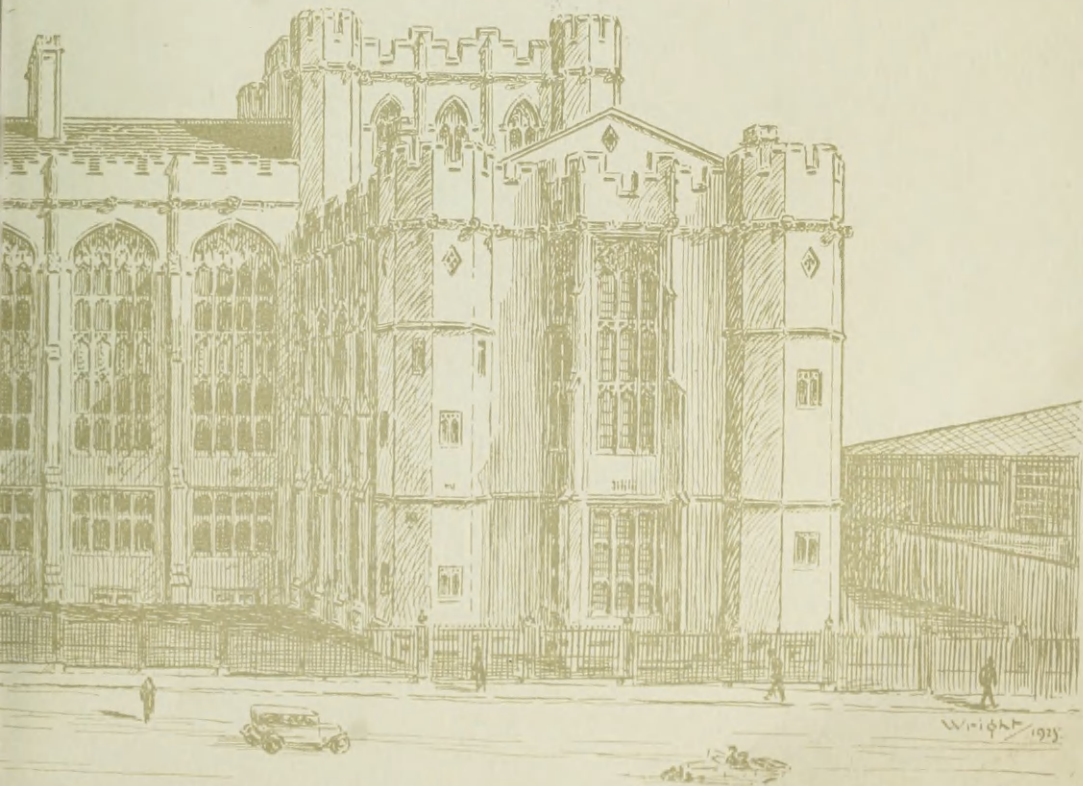
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Benedictio et claritas
et sapientia et gratiarum
actio, honor et virtus et
fortitudo, Deo nostro in
saecula saeculorum



University of Bristol

1925

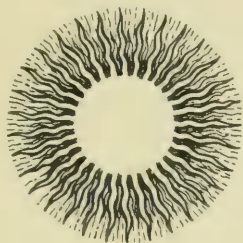




The Memorial Tower, from Berkeley Square

UNIVERSITY
OF
BRISTOL

1925



*PUBLISHED AT BRISTOL BY
J. W. ARROWSMITH LTD.
11 QUAY STREET
1925*

THE drawing on page 30 shows a rare example of a bronze fibula of the early Iron Age, first century B.C., found in Read's Cavern, Mendips, by the Spelæological Society of the University, June 10th, 1922.

The design on the back of the cover is from a Bristol Delft dish (eighteenth century) in the Bristol Museum and Art Gallery, which adjoins the New Buildings of the University.

University of Bristol

1925

BRISTOL is the youngest of the English Universities. Its Charter dates only from 1909 ; and the birth and development of the University College, from which the University of Bristol sprang, are well within living memory. The opening of the New Buildings therefore marks an important, indeed a dramatic, stage in a rapid but not unfruitful growth.

The aim of this little book is to give some idea by photographs of the enlarged domain which the University will occupy, and to suggest in a brief compass some aspects and purposes of its work. Even a moderately detailed history of the University movement in Bristol, since the first promotion of University College in 1874, would call for a large volume ; nor is it possible in these pages to attempt the tributes which are due to the individual pioneers, scholars, administrators, personalities and splendid benefactors who together have achieved the equipment, atmosphere and possibilities of the University as it exists to-day. Not more than a few names can be mentioned, as

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representative of many that are held in honour for generosity and for attainment. Personal references to the living are omitted, so far as possible, in accordance with their general wish.

One fact must emerge from the briefest summary ; the fact that all this expansion has been spontaneous and natural. It has resulted, in each successive phase, from practical and intellectual needs which inevitably, though gradually, have become conscious in the daily life of a great city : a city which in turn is the centre of a wider community throughout the West of England. The first indications in Bristol of an outlook towards what is now known as the University type of education appear in the history of the Bristol Medical School. Issuing its first prospectus in 1832, the year in which the General Hospital was founded to supplement the work of the old Infirmary, the Medical School aimed at co-ordinating the efforts, as individual teachers and lecturers, of a few distinguished and devoted medical men who for some years had felt the necessity of a wider culture for medical students already engaged in practical training. The birth of the School coincided with the formation of a Bristol Medical Library ; and the two institutions continued their useful work, until both were merged in the University College, with appropriate

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buildings, in 1893. It is notable that as early as 1840 the leaders of the medical profession in the city had formally discussed the hope that Bristol might become "the seat of a medical University." Such views undoubtedly helped in directing local opinion towards a scheme of general higher education, associating medicine with other scientific studies, and supplementing the natural sciences by literature and the arts. This wider project, which finally took shape as the University College, was officially described by its public promoters of 1874 as a "proposed School of Science and Literature for the West and South-West of England and South Wales."

The speeches then delivered in the Victoria Rooms—in many passages still fresh and readable as expositions of a permanent educational ideal—consistently imply that such a scheme, to succeed at all, must be universal as well as local in its general aims, and liberal as well as technical in its standards of instruction. "They did not think it advisable," said Jowett, "that literature should be separated from science, or that the physical should be divorced from the moral sciences. Sciences were like men: they required to be brought together." One point of special interest was made by the same speaker. He observed that "the profession of medicine and the

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profession of engineering had their natural home in large towns," and he drew the inference that the University of a great modern city, in pursuit of such studies, "might possess some advantages over the old Universities."

Like the medical men, the engineers of Bristol were alive to the importance of a more intellectual training, and it was owing to their representations that the newly-founded University College added a Department of Engineering in 1878. An institution doing somewhat parallel work, the Merchant Venturers' Technical College, had grown out of the Diocesan Trade School, and continued its own courses in Engineering and in Science until 1909. In that year the Society of the Merchant Venturers took part with the University College and with others in a petition to the Crown for the establishment of a University, and at the same time agreed to provide and maintain the Faculty of Engineering of the University in its own College. When the Charter was obtained, the equipment and the Engineering staff of the two Colleges were amalgamated, and since that date all the Engineering work of the University has been carried out in the Merchant Venturers' College, and all the teaching of Pure Science in the Faculty of Science of the University.

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In a city so well endowed with ancient and modern Schools, the professional training of teachers soon called for recognition and help from the University College. The needs of primary school instruction were considered by the affiliation of a Day Training College for women, and later on of a similar College for men. A Secondary Training Department was added in 1902—a time when the new conception of secondary education, as a matter for public responsibility not less than for private enterprise, was assuming concrete form both in legislation and in general opinion. To these antecedents the University owes its present Department of Education, which occupies Royal Fort House and possesses Halls of Residence for its students.

Shortly before the actual promotion of the University College Scheme of 1874, a series of "Classes of University standard for the women of Clifton" had been originated by a group of enthusiasts, including T. H. Green and John Addington Symonds. From this germ came, no doubt, one local influence affecting the policy of the University College towards what are sometimes called "the humanities," along with a definite interest in higher education for women.

These instances may serve to show how at different stages, in its progress towards University rank, the University College of Bristol adapted itself to living

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and local demands, while pursuing those more comprehensive and absolute standards which must always be kept in view by such an institution, if it is to be not only responsive, but creative. A significant paragraph in the Charter of Incorporation provides that "Degrees representing proficiency in technical subjects shall not be conferred without proper security for testing the scientific and general knowledge underlying technical attainments." In less official language, the newly-created University of such a city as Bristol must take account of all forms of knowledge or aptitude that bear immediately on the commercial, industrial and agricultural progress of the city itself or of the surrounding Counties ; but it must recognise that in the long run, even for technical abilities and achievements, there is no source of vitality apart from those fundamental types of study and research that deal with principles, and encourage a broad view.

The liberal aims set forth originally by Dr. (afterwards Bishop) Percival, Dean Elliot, and the other promoters of the University College were maintained by its early Principals, Alfred Marshall and William Ramsay, and their surviving successor, Professor Lloyd Morgan : supported by the loyalty and energy of a group of citizens that included such men as Lewis and Albert Fry,

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J. W. Arrowsmith, and P. J. Worsley. After thirty years of steady progress, the great benefaction of Henry Overton Wills in 1908—accompanied by other very generous gifts—enabled Bristol and the West of England to realise a long and patient aspiration. On May 24th, 1909, the Charter of the University was granted; and its sixteen years of existence, though they include one of the most difficult periods which English education and social life have ever had to face, may fairly be described as years of continuous advance. This advance has been guided by the twofold conception that is characteristic of the English University ideal: first, a unity of studies in which the arts and the sciences, the ancient and the modern, collaborate to produce an atmosphere that excites the general intelligence and imagination of every receptive student, whatever his particular pursuit may be; and secondly, but not less important, a social organism in which every member may enjoy, through free and varied personal intercourse with others, those more flexible and subtle kinds of education which are not obtainable from books and formal teaching alone.

The Faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine and Engineering, which the University has maintained from its inception, have kept pace together in a steady growth. If to these four Faculties we add the Department of Education, which deals with candidates

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both for primary and for secondary teaching, it is interesting to note how free from one-sidedness is the distribution of students, whether as between Arts and Science, or as aspirants to one or other of the professions which it is a function of the modern University to supply. In round figures, there are now 250 Arts students, and 220 in Science. For Medicine, including Dental Surgery, the number is 220; for Teaching, 150; and for the various branches of Engineering, 120. The Faculty of Arts has added of recent years a Department of Law; and the needs of students in Theology are provided by the association, with the University, of the Bristol Baptist College, the Western College of Bristol, the Theological College of Salisbury, and St. Boniface College, Warminster.

Both in Medicine and in Engineering the Bristol student has ample advantages of observation and first-hand experience. The Bristol Royal Infirmary and the Bristol General Hospital, with special Hospitals of less historic but important standing, provide unusually varied means of practical education for the intending doctor or dentist; and the Faculty of Engineering has developed a "Sandwich" scheme whereby the prospective engineer may choose, among leading firms in the country, the type of specialised training that suits his own bent.

The Faculty of Science has distinctive traditions.

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Even before the foundation of a University, the University College had built up, largely on the initiative of Ramsay, one of the first Schools of physical Chemistry in the country. To-day the laboratory equipment for chemical education and research is thoroughly modern and complete. In Physics, the early annals of the University College include the name of Silvanus Thompson; and Bristol will possess in the near future one of the most important institutes in Great Britain for physical research and teaching. The Physical Laboratories now in course of construction on the Royal Fort site—the gift of H. H. Wills, involving with their endowment a cost of £200,000—contemplate features hitherto unknown in this branch of English University work, and will incorporate the latest observations of American and continental progress.

All sides of the University's scientific resources, both in men and material, were fully utilised during the War period in national service, with valuable results. Not only in Chemistry and Physics, but also in the Departments of Physiology, Pathology and Agriculture, the Faculty of Science (like that of Engineering) was able to adapt itself to urgent practical requirements. This has led to a wider public recognition of the contributions which trained men of science can render to all forms of material

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progress in times of peace. The University College Colston Society, founded in 1899 for the general promotion and sustentation of University objects, has since adopted the title of the Colston Research Society, with the aim of encouraging the application of academic knowledge to everyday problems of industry. Since the War, the activities of the Society have been greatly extended. It may now be considered as the specific contribution of Bristol business men and manufacturers to University work, and has supported, by financial grants, many definite and important lines of research. These have not been confined absolutely to the domain of science; they include, indeed, subjects of strictly literary and historic interest; but in the main, naturally, they bear on problems of special appeal to the industrialist. Research Fellowships, which enable qualified men to undertake particular investigations of public value, are endowed by individual firms and have produced most interesting reports. The Society of Chemical Industry is also in touch with the University, which provides the place of meeting and contains the Society's Library.

Perhaps the most striking instance of this co-operation between University workers and the practical man is seen in connection with agriculture. The Degree of Bachelor of Agriculture has been

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instituted, and by its Department of Agricultural and Horticultural Research the University is rendering services of acknowledged importance to the great rural areas by which Bristol is surrounded. The Royal College of Agriculture at Cirencester is associated with the University in this work, as the recognised teaching centre for Agriculture, and the National Fruit and Cider Institute at Long Ashton, supported by considerable grants from the Ministry of Agriculture, has been developed under University auspices into one of the most important research stations of its kind in the kingdom. An interesting feature, hitherto without precedent, has been the appointment of an Agricultural Information Officer, to link up the activities of this University Department with the agricultural organisation of the Counties of Gloucester, Somerset and Wiltshire. By this means the farmer is enabled to submit his immediate difficulties to the consideration of experts, who can apply to their solution the latest achievements of English and foreign research; and public appreciation of this advantage is shown by the fact that the applications for advice and help already strain the resources of the available staff. The University also now supervises the Experimental Fruit and Vegetable Preserving Station at Chipping Campden.

The financial burden entailed by so many

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developments is, of course, considerable. The income of the University is now derived from four sources : Treasury Grants administered by the University Grants Committee, rate aid from Local Authorities, private benefactions or endowments, and fees. Generous contributions are made by Authorities from whose areas, mainly, the students are drawn : the City of Bristol, the Counties of Gloucester, Somerset and Wilts, and the Cities of Gloucester and Bath. A highly important and indispensable share of financial responsibility is also borne by the Society of the Merchant Venturers in the undertaking, already mentioned, to maintain the whole Faculty of Engineering within its own College buildings and exceptionally well - appointed Laboratories. In this alliance the University of Bristol has been peculiarly fortunate.

For the remarkable succession of sites and buildings which have made possible so many of its schemes, the University is mainly indebted to large private benefactions, of which some have already been indicated, and others will call for mention in turn. From the time when the new University College tenanted the lowly habitation in Park Row, of which an illustration is given, repeated accretions of building on the University Road and Woodland Road frontages have marked the persistent determination of a devoted band

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of supporters to secure for their city, and for the Western Counties, the best means of educational progress.

The neighbouring Royal Fort House, given with its surrounding estate by H. H. Wills in 1919, and now occupied by the University's Department of Education, has interesting associations. Built in the middle of the eighteenth century on the site of Prince Rupert's encampment, it was for a century and a half the continuous home of the Tyndall family, who gave their name to Tyndall's Park and were descendants of William Tyndale, the sixteenth-century translator of the New Testament: himself a Gloucestershire worthy, still commemorated in the preservation, by the Baptist College connected with the University, of the only known perfect copy of his great Translation.

The New Buildings on the central University site are the gift of Sir George A. Wills and of his brother, Henry Herbert Wills, whose lamented death in May, 1922, must impart a tinge of personal regret to the present celebration. The Buildings constitute a Memorial of the donors' father, Henry Overton Wills, who was Founder of the University and its first Chancellor. Surmounted by a Tower which will certainly take important rank among examples of neo-Gothic art, they include an Entrance Hall, a Great Hall for assemblies, the Council Chamber,

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the ceremonial and administrative offices of the University, and the new premises set apart for the work of the Faculty of Arts. In addition they accommodate two important Libraries: the General Library, and the Medico-Chirurgical Library, which is of historic interest to the city and to the whole profession of medicine. These New Buildings, attended as they are by adequate endowments for their upkeep, not only represent an immense gift to the University, to Bristol, and to the West of England, but mark also an epoch in the modern renaissance of English local education.

Together with this monument of filial piety and civic patriotism must be reckoned the new Physics Buildings, already mentioned. These, which are now being erected in a style of architecture congruous with the Royal Fort site, will be comparable, for scale and completeness, with the central Buildings just opened. The photograph shows only a fragment of the intended whole, and the merits of the detail are obscured by the scaffolding.

The two main purposes of a University are the education of the young and the increase of the sum of human knowledge. In the twentieth century, however, it is generally felt that Universities should be centres from which all kinds of public effort, in the

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pursuit of mental culture, may be stimulated and directed. Ideally speaking, a local University should focus the whole intellectual and artistic life of the region it exists to serve. To this point of view the University of Bristol has already shown itself not indifferent. It recognises what are known as Extra-Mural Studies, and maintains an official Director to supervise this side of its work. A large number of "Tutorial Classes" are held in many centres throughout the West of England, by joint arrangement between the University and the Workers' Educational Association, offering means of study, and of guidance in self-education, to hundreds of men and women whose early education, for the most part, has been limited. The University not only plays a large part in providing the actual Tutors or Lecturers, but concerns itself also with the co-ordination of such classes, so as to promote their general efficiency and unity of aim. A steady growth in the numbers of these adult students, and an increasing variety of subjects demanded by the numerous centres, are evidence of progress. For Bristol and the immediate neighbourhood, a very important aspect of adult or semi-adult education that in some measure comes within the purview of the University is seen in the large body of students who attend the Technical and Evening Classes organised in connection with the

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Merchant Venturers' College. In the University itself, annual courses of Lectures in Art, by recognised specialists, are arranged for the benefit of the general public. There are also special Lectureships, of which the public may take advantage, including a recent provision of two Memorial Lectures annually to perpetuate the name, and great services to the University, of Lewis Fry. This endowment has come from the family of Fry, so many of whom have been prominent in forwarding University interests from early days.

The University is one of the authorities recognised by the Board of Education for the purpose of awarding School Certificates by examination. It is noteworthy that Bristol is the only local University which carries out School Certificate and Matriculation Examinations of its own, instead of holding them jointly with other University bodies. The merits of this plan are apparent, in the possibility it affords of a continued personal contact between the representatives of the University and of the Schools themselves. The Schools of the West of England are thus able to derive from the University a large measure of general help in their work, and the value of such co-operation is felt by the University, in turn, when pupils from the Schools become undergraduates.

Along with the consolidation and extension of

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intellectual aims, it has been the studied policy of the University authorities to provide the means of a full corporate life, and thereby to foster those elements of social tradition and unwritten culture which hitherto have been the peculiar asset of the old Universities. Drawing many of its undergraduates from wide distances throughout the West and South-West of England, the University of Bristol decided from the outset to face the problem of residential accommodation; and in meeting what was felt to be a necessity, it has also recognised how much is to be gained from the influence of a large nucleus of residential students, suitably housed and organised, on the spirit of the University as a whole. Here again Bristol has had the good fortune of unflinching support from individual donors. In 1909, by the help of a considerable anonymous gift, the delightful property of Clifton Hill House, with its terraced gardens, was purchased by a private committee as a Residential College for women students, and to this were added in 1911 the adjoining premises of Callander House, by similar means and for the same purpose. In 1911 both properties were handed over to the University, which in 1919 was able to increase the accommodation by acquiring the neighbouring Clifton Manor House. Four smaller Halls of Residence for women are attached to the

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Department of Education, and it is hoped shortly to amalgamate these in a specially arranged building. Two other Halls—Canyng Hall, in Whiteladies Road, and Mortimer House, Clifton, the gift of H. H. Wills—were instituted in 1919 and 1922 for the reception of men students. The rules of the University make the salutary provision that undergraduates not living with parents or guardians shall reside during their first year, if possible, in a Hall; and resident students not only have the advantage of close touch with their contemporaries, but also gain by daily association with those members of Senior Common Room who belong to the Halls and share the general life. The most important step on this side of University development, however, is the projected creation of the new Residential College for men, on an estate of 25 acres admirably situated across the Downs, not far from the University Athletic Grounds at Coombe Dingle. This estate was the last gift in his lifetime of H. H. Wills, and the buildings are given by Sir George Wills in memory of his brother. The plans, as will appear from one of our illustrations, are already drawn, and contemplate a more completely arranged scheme of collegiate life, such as is practicable only where buildings are originally designed for the purpose.

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The Athletic Grounds were given by Sir George Wills in 1911, and have since that date been extended. Both men and women students have the opportunity of all recognised games and sports in rural surroundings of unspoiled and peculiar beauty ; and the athletic life of the University is vigorous and keen. The University contingent of the Officers' Training Corps is also active, and can look back on an honourable record of contribution to national effort and sacrifice during the War period.

A Guild of Undergraduates, to encourage initiative among younger members of the University in all types of social and intellectual organisation, was officially recognised in the Charter, and from the beginning has played an essential part in University progress. The first requisite for the success of such associations is the provision of adequate Club-Rooms. This need is now handsomely met, in a manner unique amongst modern Universities, by the gift of the Victoria Rooms as the permanent home of what henceforth is styled the University of Bristol Union. Sir George Wills, in addition to presenting these famous Clifton premises, has undertaken the cost of reconstruction and adaptation, which will render them ideally suitable for objects similar to those of the Union Societies of Oxford and Cambridge, but with a considerably wider scope. The arrangements are excellent, in particular, for musical and dramatic purposes.

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The diverse interests of a thousand young men and women are represented in a number of University Societies and Clubs, some of which have already shown themselves capable of original enterprise. An example worthy of mention is the Spelæological Society, established six years ago to exploit the abundant geological and prehistoric material which the region of Bristol affords. Many of the Society's "finds" have been of remarkable interest: some, indeed, are definite additions to knowledge, and the Museum which in so short a time has been created and arranged by the enthusiastic members is something of an achievement.

Corporate unity, among a large and heterogeneous body of students, depends on their desire and power of self-education, their social sense, and the faculty of producing and recognising their own leaders. Such qualities are very slowly elicited: but in so far as their evolution is a matter of equipment or material facility, it can truly be said that the Bristol student has every incentive. It is sometimes argued that a modern University not only lacks the prestige of accumulated tradition, but also can offer no substitute for the venerable charm which the Colleges and gardens of Oxford or Cambridge diffuse insensibly on the mind of the least susceptible undergraduate. So far as this is true, it is equally true that a modern University

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is favoured when it inherits, from the city which gave it birth, an environment rich in historic feeling and natural amenities. Among the greater English provincial towns, Bristol excels in uniting modern activities with the contemplative pleasures that belong to old buildings, unspoiled verdure, and a romantic geographical setting. No stranger who had seen many European cities would deny that a University whose great Tower dominates the skyline of Park Street, and overlooks the spires and cupolas of mediæval and eighteenth-century Bristol, is well placed for the purpose of creating a symbolic impression on youthful minds. And within the University itself—to say nothing of the grace and dignity of the New Buildings—every student who frequents certain of the Halls already mentioned can enjoy immediate touch with the refinements of a past age. The fastidious author of “Studies of the Greek Poets,” whose early years were spent at Clifton Hill House, declared that the character and surroundings of his home had left their mark on his taste and thought. Royal Fort House abounds in special interest of the Chippendale period, and the distinction of its detail adds much to that sense of “background” which in the training of future teachers should be the first requirement. Academic courses assume a new value when they are followed under conditions that encourage

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also—what cannot be directly taught—the art of living. Some air of breadth, leisure, and beauty is necessary to that generous and easy growth of the mind which is youth's most covetable privilege; and from the undergraduates of Bristol, with the resources now open to them, this gift has not been withheld.

The Bristol student from one of our Overseas Dominions, who seeks not only an English University education, but also a personal contact with the sources of English life and character, has great advantages. Living in the city of old maritime adventure, with the Avon, the Wye, and the Severn at near command; a few miles only from Wells and Bath, unique in their completeness as survivals, the one of mediæval piety, and the other of eighteenth-century culture; not far from the Somerset of Arthurian legend and the Wessex of Thomas Hardy; surrounded also by remains of primitive humanity in the caves of Mendip, the mounds and stones of Wiltshire, and the marshes of Glastonbury: his imagination can hardly fail to be stirred, variously and intimately, towards a comprehension of what is English.

Next to possessing a long history of its own, the best that can befall a University is to incorporate, by felicity of site and circumstance, traditions already made. The New Buildings strike a note that is

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appropriate to this happy absorption of the past by the present. The architect, Mr. G. H. Oatley, has followed the Gothic precedent of previous builders: a choice of style that is also completely justified by the peculiar adaptability of a Gothic building to complex requirements (such as many floors, and windows of very different sizes and shapes) on a somewhat crowded site. His work shows no servile reproduction of fifteenth-century forms. The familiar and effective ideas that we owe to Perpendicular invention are here approached in a modern manner, a manner dignified but not dull, and fresh without lapses into caprice. The Memorial Tower with its Belfry—original in the solution of the old problem, how to set an octagon upon a square without leaving awkward corners—gives cohesion and aspiration to the imposing mass of the exterior.* The refinement of the buttress detail, and the fascinating “blind” treatment of the window heads, at once occur to the eye; and the handling of panel tracery everywhere is not only full of interest, but is directed skilfully to serve broad aims of design. No expert understanding is needed to see, for example, how judiciously the summit of the Belfry is lightened by the delicate play of tracery on and below its parapet,

* The Great Bell, weighing nearly 10 tons and producing a remarkable note, bears an inscription from the Vulgate (*Revelation*, chapter vii, verse 12) which appears in the End Papers of this volume.

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or with what discretion the slim ascending panels acknowledge the four great pinnacles, giving them continuity with the whole structure as well as individual life. The boldness and licence of the grotesques are agreeably modern, and the gaily-emblazoned shields on the faces of the Tower should please a younger generation that has learned not to be afraid of colour.

Within, the effect of the lofty Entrance Hall with its double sweep of stairs, strongly articulated fan vault, and flaming Founder's window, is solemnly exhilarating. Academic pride is richly embodied in the hammer-beam oak roof of the Great Hall—a noble adaptation of mediæval feeling. A more studious charm inhabits the General Library, where sober shelves and apparatus of learning are relieved and inspired by a ceiling of moulded plaster arabesques and pendants, reserved in their exuberance. Throughout the New Buildings, the balance of severity and ornament is carefully observed both in masonry and in woodwork. The spirit of the execution suggests not only skill in the operatives, but enjoyment. Like the craftsmen of the great architectural ages, they have had scope. There has been no “lore of nicely-calculated less or more”^{*} to cramp them, whether in material or in expression.

No doubt the first emotions, for all who see these

^{*} Wordsworth, *Inside of King's College Chapel, Cambridge*

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works in their completion, will be admiration of what has been achieved, and a grateful sense of the foresight and magnificent liberality which have made such things possible. But the real attainment, both of benefactors and of builders, is to have carried out their purpose so well that the imagination is lifted to a plane on which all merely personal thoughts are transcended. These New Buildings of the young University of Bristol have caught something of the religious sentiment with which great collegiate architecture is invested: a sentiment that merges the record of the past in hope of the future, by raising the image of an endless succession of learners whose pursuit of knowledge and beauty is guided by invisible standards of perfection.

Such growth as this of 1925, and the wider possibilities now opened up or forthcoming in the life of the University, would have astonished the men and women who were ardent, half a century ago, in the cause of higher education for the West of England. Their ardour, nevertheless, was the origin from which these later developments have sprung. While citizens of Bristol and the adjacent Counties, as well as members of the University itself, will take an honourable pride in their new possession, the pride may well be tempered, and saved from complacency, by the thought that inheritance brings responsibility. The University, as we

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now see it, is the cumulative result of fifty years of generosity and unselfish labour on the part of many people : some living to see this fruition of their work, some dead but kept in memory, and others, perhaps, already forgotten. The University of a generation hence, when the first freshness of these stones has yielded to time, may attain to forms of usefulness beyond present conjecture ; but its power to fulfil such a hope must depend on the scholars and citizens of to-day, and will correspond with the measure of their devotion and service.



Illustrations





*Premises in Park Row, temporarily occupied by the University
College on its foundation in 1876*

(From an early photograph)



*First Buildings erected on the University Road Site, now occupied
by the Department of Zoology and Botany*



One of the Chemical Laboratories



*General View of the Buildings of the Faculty of Medicine,
scen from the back of the Memorial Tower*



*General View of the Buildings of the Faculty of Science,
seen from the back of the Memorial Tower*



The Merchant Venturers' Technical College



The Great Hall of the Merchant Venturers' Technical College



*Part of the Mechanical Engineering Laboratory in the Merchant
Venturers' Technical College*



View of the Memorial Tower from Park Street



The Library Wing of the New Buildings



A Corner of the New Quadrangle



One of the two Flights of Stairs in the Great Entrance Hall



The Fan Vault of the Entrance Hall, and the Founder's Window



Vaulted Vestibule, showing Entrance Door of Great Hall



The Hammer-beam Oak Roof and the Apse of the Great Hall
(Showing the Screen and the Organ Recess unfinished)



Detail of the Oak Panelling in the Great Hall



The New Council Chamber



The General Library of the University



*Part of one Wing of the new Physics Laboratories, to be completed
in 1926*



*Clifton Hill House, dated 1747, now one of the Residential Colleges
for Women*



Quadrangle of the projected Residential College for Men
(From the Architect's Drawing)



Royal Fort House : Bay to Garden Front



*Royal Fort House, completed about 1760, now occupied by the
University Department of Education*



*The Victoria Rooms, Clifton, now the Club Rooms of the
University of Bristol Union*



The University Athletic Grounds at Coombe Dingle



A General View of the Grounds of the University

*Printed by J. W. Arrowsmith Ltd.,
Quay Street, Bristol.*

Decorations by R. H. Wright.

*Photographs by F. Beech Williams
and F. Bremhead (1).*

*Blocks by the Bristol Photo
Engraving Co.*

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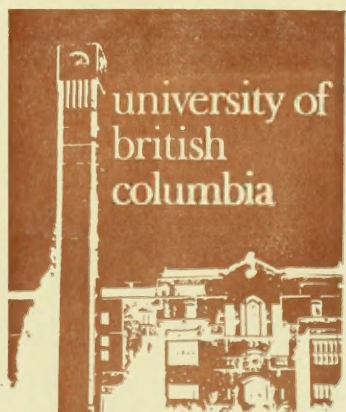
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